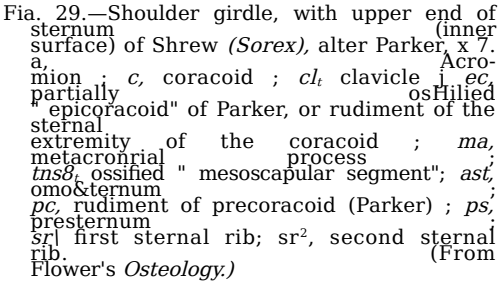
ently not due to real resemblance. What has happened in the Monotremata is, that the prescapular fossa is so enormously expanded that it occupies the whole of the inner side of the blade-bone, while the subscapulur fossa which, so to speak, should occupy that situation, has been thus pushed round to the front, where it is divided from the postscapular fossa by a slight ridge only.

The clavicle is a bone which varies much in mammals. It is sometimes indeed, as in the Ungulata, entirely absent; in other forms it shows varying degrees of retrocession in importance ; it is only in climbing, burrowing, digging, and flying mammals that ifc is really well developed

In the higher Mammalia the coracoid* is present, but does not reach the sternum as in the Monotremata. It



Fia. 29.—Shoulder girdle, with upper end of sternum (inner surface) of Shrew *(Sorex),* alter Parker, x 7. a, Acromion ; *c,* coracoid ; cl_t clavicle ; *ec,* partially osHilied " epicoracoid" of Parker, or rudiment of the sternal extremity of the coracoid ; *ma,* metacronrial process ; $tns8_t$ ossified " mesoscapular segment"; *ast,* omo&ternum ; *pc,* rudiment of precoracoid (Parker) ; *ps,* presternum ; *sr*| first sternal rib; sr^2, second sternal rib. (From Flower's *Osteology.)*

two separate bones have been met with in the embryo of . *Sciurus,* and the young of various other mammals belonging to very diverse orders, such as Edentates and Primates. The ..

is known to human anatomists as the coraeoid process of the scapula. It has been found, how-ever, by Professor Howes[2] and others, that this process really consists of two separate centres of ossification, form-ing two separate bonelets, which in.

the adult become firmly ankyloscd to each other and to the scapula. These